

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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C. C. BALLENTYNE,

BUSINESS MANAGER.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1898

WELCOME.

Hawaii welcomes the advance guard of the American legions moving across the great Tranquil Sea to the Southern latitude. It is the first movement of American bayonets across the equator, and beyond the Western margin of the continent. The cause in which they move is a noble one. Hawaii covers the Boys in Blue with her leis of flowers, and to them all gives her greeting: 'ALOHA!'

A STRANGE SITUATION.

Three years ago any prediction that American troops would visit these islands, as route to the Philippines, would have been regarded as the work of a disordered brain. But in history the unexpected happens, because the law which governs the evolution of events is unknown. Who could discover that law would see in the events of today only natural and inevitable results.

From the landing of the American missionaries in 1820, to the landing of a brigade of American troops in 1898, a period of seventy-eight years, there is not a break in the thread of history if we only know how the shuttles flew forward and backward in the looms.

We said, last year, that the destiny of Hawaii was probably involved in the destiny of Cuba. Did any one dream of it, that the destiny of Hawaii would be involved in the destiny of the Philippines? Yet, there stand on our shores today, a brigade of men, who are to work out the destiny of the Philippines, and perhaps determine that of these islands.

War has been, and is now, the great reconstructer of nations and communities. The shells that lie in the magazines of the Charleston are the rapid firing missionary ammunition of Reconstruction, the forces that wipe out old lines on the maps and make new ones. The men who pull the triggers of the Springfield guns, at the word of command, are the enlisted Apostles of the New Order of things. A hundred years ago, they would have been the simple machines of selfish sovereigns, and plotting statesmen. Today, they represent principles, not men or dynasties. The mere landing of troops here means nothing. But as an event or fact in reconstructing the map of the lands touched by the Pacific, its meaning is more than any human intelligence can explain. The contrast of events makes almost the romance of history. Spain misrules Cuba in the Caribbean Sea. American soldiers stand on Hawaii, ten thousand miles away in the ocean. There is no visible connection between these events. But there is still the relation of cause and effect between them, absolute and inevitable.

LICENSING THE SALE OF OPIUM.

It is most unfortunate that in discussing the proposed bill to license the sale of opium to those only who are in the habit of using it, the good people do not pull together. Those who are in favor of the license are just as honest and capable, and wise, as those who oppose it. The Attorney-General, and the Marshal, moreover, who favor this carefully restricted license, have had a daily experience during the 365 days of the year in fighting this opium fiend, while the excellent women of the Woman's Board, and Col. Allen have had none. The suggestion of these capable public servants, with whom is the Collector of the Port, we believe, ought to be invaluable.

The Devil with his pockets crammed with opium, strides up and down the land, leering and laughing at the good people, snapping his fingers at the Attorney-General, the Marshal, the Collector, and the prohibitory law. He not only laughs at the law, but makes several hundred thousand dollars a year of "hoochie" out of it, and feeds and clothes a gang of his smuggling Apostles with it. The good men and women, knowing that there is now the best administration of law that ever existed here, and that the Devil "owns" it in this business, simply stand off and cry out, "Oh! you had, wicked Devil! You ought to be ashamed of yourself." And the Devil, who enjoys such language, smiles and snaps his fingers again, and spits on the law, and whispers to his gang of

fat smugglers, "they must be as clever as I am if they ever catch me."

Now the intelligent men, who do not talk about the evils of opium, but spend their days and nights fighting the Devil, have suggested that instead of permitting the Wicked One to break the law, and besides that, to make a lot of money out of it, a plan be simply tried for a while, of preventing him from getting any profit out of the business. That plan is described by the Attorney-General in another column. These officers are desperate and instead of shouting to the Devil, "you had man!" they propose to do something, even if they fight him with fire. But the good people can't agree as they should. The Devil sees that they are divided on the question, and he knows how very weak opposition to him is, when it is divided. And he knows, too, how successful he has been from the beginning, in getting good people to disagree, for conscience sake.

Another serious fact: There is not a smuggler of opium or a dishonest official on these islands, who does not strike hands heartily with the Woman's Board, in opposing any license law. They wish the law to stand as it is.

They desire that the good men and women should play into their hands. This new license law may deprive them of big profits, and they will be very thankful to good people who will aid them in keeping these profits. We are stating facts, not theories.

Does not a license tolerate an evil? Well, government is only a compromise between right and wrong. The Duke of Wellington, one of the most powerful of British statesmen for forty years said, he "never could have his own way." He found that government was an everlasting compromise. An experiment with a limited license may be a compromise. But would it not be better to try it for a while, and see if it gets us out of this intolerable evil of laws trampled upon, policemen made corrupt, and the Devil laughing at us, with his shop in town full of opium?

There is another curious aspect to the case. No one can consistently advocate "annexation," who favors the present prohibitory law regarding opium.

The supreme law of the United States, if annexation takes place, permits every native, and every Chinaman to import opium. This may be unfortunate. Time and again some States of America have prohibited the importation of liquor, and in every case the Supreme Court has torn the States' laws into shreds.

Knowing this, how can those who conscientiously believe in the present law forbidding the importation of opium, advocate annexation which may fill every store in the islands with an "original package" of the article? The difficulties in the matter are serious. The case is rather desperate. Annexation will knock the present law to pieces. Why not give those who have the execution of the laws, and are as good men as exist in the country and have had a severe and sad experience, a chance to fight the Devil and his crew of fat smugglers, who are immensely pleased with the present law?

GERMAN COMMERCE.

The British Consul Mulvaney, in Germany, has made a consular report, which attracts much attention. He states the relations between the German Government, and the foreign commercial interests, which discloses the strength of the German movement in reaching foreign trade. The Government is creating a foreign commercial imperial policy, by using the direct power of the state to directly superintend commerce. It not only opens up new trading posts for the manufacturers and merchants, but regulates the trade itself, so that there will not be undue inflation and depression. It is taking advantage of its short, but valuable experience in foreign trade. The consul says that the organizing powers and education acquired by the German through compulsory service in the army, is used to organize a new and vast system of commerce.

He says: "Is there, in the history of the commercial world, a parallel case of an old country having made such strides towards commercial success within half a century as that of Germany, which was only constituted an empire some twenty-seven years ago, during which time such an abnormally long depression in trade was passed through with a huge army to support, a navy to create and develop, and so much to learn? The thing is unique under a military, parental, and now Imperial Government. What is the great secret of this remarkable success? Its ground-work is military organization applied to trade and industry to meet the requirements thereof. What is the outcome? Germany, a great military power, is on the eve of development into a naval and commercial power of the first order. Who

helps to pay the bill of costs of the German Empire? The foreign manufacturer, who has to cut down his prices in order to pass the Customs, to compete with the Germans in their home markets."

UNLAWFUL WARFARE.

The Spanish Cortes became excited recently over a statement that in one of the recent engagements between the American fleet and some Spanish fortifications, the Americans had, for some time, fooled the Spaniards, by hoisting the Spanish flag. This alleged act of the Americans was denounced as uncivilized warfare. And the Spanish Embassadors at the European courts were directed to inform mankind in general that the Americans had done a very mean piece of business, and were no better than savages.

The story about using the Spanish flag is undoubtedly untrue. But it will suit the Spaniards to use it. The next announcement of the Spanish Government may be, that it is engaged in a war with the United States solely in the interests of humanity. During the wars in the Low Lands, the Spanish commanders crowded men, women and children of the conquered cities into barges, covered them up and drowned them in the rivers. Then they resorted to the churches, sang Te Deums, and thanked God they had honored the Cross.

That now valuable historical document, the Proclamation of the Governor of the Philippines, denouncing the Americans as savages, is excellent evidence of the fact that the Spaniards have persuaded themselves that they are now defending "civilization" against an attack by the barbarians.

There is but one way to settle with a people, who hold such views; clean them out. The United States have been for two years open to the charge of permitting outrages, misrule and cruelty to women and children in Cuba. As the Spaniards call their rule civilized, there is nothing to be done, but settle once for all time, what "civilization" means. The sword must do it.

THE CLIMATE OF MANILA.

The Philippine Islands are peculiar in having three seasons.—a cold, a hot, and a wet. The winds are northerly, from November to February or March, and westerly from June to September. The hot season lasts from March to June, and the heat is oppressive, and thunder storms of terrific violence are common. During July, August, September and October, the rain comes down in torrents, and large tracts of the lower country are flooded.

REED IS WILLING.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A careful poll of the House has been made which shows 190 votes in favor of Hawaiian annexation. This gives a good working majority in its favor, and one which will increase daily from now on. Speaker Reed promised that if it were plainly desired by the great body of the Republicans in the House that the resolution should be acted on, he would lay the matter before the Committee on Rules. This fact having been demonstrated to his satisfaction, nothing remains but to set the day. Pressure is being brought to bear to have a vote on the resolution this week. If the Senate makes good progress on the War Revenue bill this may be done.

President McKinley would like to have annexation take place before the second expedition leaves for Manila, thereby securing all the advantages to be derived from having a half-way house at Honolulu.

Sentiment in the Senate is veering strongly in favor of annexation, and when it is demonstrated, as it will be, that a large majority of the Senate favors it, the minority will not find it expedient to filibuster against a vote.

WHITE AND TAWNEY.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: When the Hawaiian annexation matter comes up in the Senate it will be fought with great determination by Senator White and other opponents of annexation. Senator White has given notice that a campaign of delay will be entered upon, which will indefinitely postpone the adjournment of Congress and will retard all legislation, no matter how pressing in importance.

Representative Tawney of Minnesota presented Captain Hatch of Minnesota to the President today. Mr. Tawney, in discussing the Hawaiian annexation issue, gave his personal opinion that the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Newlands resolution would be taken up in the House the latter part of this week and time for debate would be allowed. He has made a personal canvass of the Republican side of the House and found 189 Republicans ready to vote for annexation. About two-thirds of them, he said, favored immediate consideration.

MR. T. H. DAVIES**Sad News of His Sudden Death In England.****ALL WILL BE DEEPLY GRIEVED**

Was Leading Citizen of Liberal and Philanthropic Instincts—Was Here Many Years.

The whole island community will be greatly surprised and most deeply grieved to learn of the death of Theo. H. Davies. The merchant prince and philanthropist passed away very suddenly in England on May 25. Word



THEO. H. DAVIES.
(Photo by Williams.)

to this effect was received by P. C. Jones from R. P. Rickett.

Mr. Davies was a native of England and came first to the Sandwich Islands in 1857, and entered the employ of R. C. Janion in the mercantile establishment which now bears his (Mr. Davies') name. A few years later he went to Victoria, B. C., and Portland, Oregon, in the interest of his firm, which had also branch houses in those cities, and from there in 1865 to England, where for two years he was connected with Mr. Janion's business in that country. In 1867, he came again to Honolulu, and became a partner of Mr. Janion, the style of the firm being then changed to that of Theo. H. Davies. For the ensuing 14 or 15 years, with the exception of occasional visits abroad, Mr. Davies resided in Honolulu, after which he returned to England, and devoted his personal attention to the conduct of the Liverpool business of Theo. H. Davies & Co., leaving the Honolulu establishment under the management of Mr. Thomas Rain Walker, who was made a partner in 1883, and Mr. F. M. Swaney, who was admitted to partnership some time subsequently, both of whom had for many years previously been trusted associates. Mr. Davies has lived in his native country almost ever since. During his residence in Honolulu, this gentleman by judicious investments in sugar plantations, by shrewd business management, and by straightforward, honorable methods, accumulated a large fortune, and did much to develop the industry which is now the country's main source of revenue.

Mr. Davies was a man of charitable inclinations and philanthropic nature. He has always contributed generously to the cause of Christianity, and to the moral and social advancement of the human family. His name is a respected one throughout the Hawaiian Islands.

One Large Scar

Is All That Remains of Great Scrofula Sores

Neighbors Could Not Bear to Look Upon Her—A Grand, Complete Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla After Others Failed.

"I was taken with neuralgia in my head and eyes. Not long after this, a scrofula sore appeared on my left cheek, extending from my upper lip to my eye. Other sores came on my neck and on my right arm and one of my limbs. They were very troublesome and painful and soon became great running sores. My face looked so bad that some of my neighbors could not bear to look at me and advised me to wear a bandage, but I feared this would irritate the sore and make it worse. So I

Could Not Hide the Sores.

My niece, who was familiar with a case similar to mine, which had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, urged me to try it. Finally I was persuaded to do so, and in a short time I saw it was helping me. The sores began to heal and the neuralgia in my head was better. In a few months the sores on my arms and limbs all healed; those on my neck gradually disappeared and now they are all gone. I have never had any symptom of scrofula since. One large scar on my right arm is all the sign that remains of my terrible affliction. The neuralgia is also cured." Mrs. J. M. HATCH, Etms, New Hampshire.

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LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Post Office up to May 31, 1898.

GENTLEMEN.

Arpe, C
 Adams, C C
 Andrews, C
 Baker, A
 Black, C A
 Bailey, C A
 Braun, H C
 Bento, J
 Beckley, W A
 Brown, G A
 Benton, J (2)
 Benson, H M
 Bethell, W D (2)
 Crowley, J F
 City Candy Store
 Capron, Dr V J (2)
 Cornwell, J (2)
 Curtis, A G
 Cook, C
 Central Mill
 Crawford, C J
 Cahill, W A
 Candless, W C
 Davis, F W
 Danielson, O
 Day, J A
 Downey, J
 Doyle, E (2)
 Donnelly, J
 Eberlin, G
 Evans, J E
 Forrester Ind.
 Order
 Getliffe, F C
 Galt Fruit Co A
 (2)
 Gandall, T
 Green, J S
 Hare, J J
 Henrich, Mr
 Howard, G
 Higgins, T
 Howard, J L
 Hopkins, Master
 Hilmer, H
 Haegens, H C
 Hiron, Jr, J H
 Holmer, E C
 Ingalsbe, B
 Johnson, B
 Jarvis, F
 James, J K
 Jeremia, Mr
 Jeffes, H (3)
 Jensen, Mr
 Johnson, A
 Kruger, Mr
 Kleban, W
 Kenfeld, S B
 Lofelmayer, A
 Lee, G
 Luther, Mr
 Lagerqvist, F
 Lachron, W
 Lee, R E
 Laney, J D
 Lewis, H
 Madder, R K
 Murphy, S
 Miles, E A G (2)
 Mansfield, F
 Matthews, F H
 McCallan, Mr (2)
 McGeeney, E P
 McGranhan, Jas
 et al
 Netley, Jr C
 Nelson, Mr
 Olson, A
 Olson, W
 Owens, G
 Purdy, C H
 Pattison, Mr
 Price, E L
 Pagenhoff, W
 Quarle, M
 Riley, J
 Rosenthal, M (2)
 Richards, F (2)
 Richards, J
 Ross, D
 Starkloff, H
 Sampson, Mr
 Stevens, F
 Smith, W F
 Stelnkamp, H
 Sanford, G
 Shaw, O
 Silk, T
 Smith, M
 Toriory, Br
 Tebb, R P
 Toomey, W D (2)
 Toms, F
 Tirrell, W
 Vincent, C
 Vuby, Mr
 Westlow, J
 Whitney, L
 Wieland, C
 Wiley, J W
 Wilson, J W
 Williams, W
 Webster, G H
 Walter, L
 Williams, W F
 Watson, J
 Young, E A
 Zinsley, C

LADIES.

Allweins, Mrs
 Brayton, Miss
 L C
 Beckley, Mrs W
 Banning, Miss
 L A
 Carroll, Mrs
 Chatman, Mrs L
 Dodd, Mrs G
 Fisher, Mrs J
 Grube, Miss A
 Hopkins, Miss
 J M
 Harrison, Mrs
 H D
 Haseilton, Mrs
 Imlay, Mrs L E
 Johnson, Miss
 A J
 Lindblad, Miss A
 Legrand, Mrs J
 Martin, Mrs H M
 McKeague, Mrs D
 McKeague, L
 McKeague, Mrs L
 McKeague, M E
 McLain, Miss L
 Batchelor, Mrs (2)
 Baldwin, Miss L
 Bennett, Mrs
 Brown, Miss M
 Cummins, Mrs T
 Fern, Mrs E
 Ghita, Miss M
 Hale, Mrs Judge
 Hiram, Mrs H
 Hagen, Mrs E
 Hart, Miss O
 Jacobise, Miss J
 Lowell, Mrs M J
 McGregor, Mrs
 Capt
 Morris, Mrs
 Mura, Mrs N
 McKeague, M E
 Moore, Mrs J A
 Wilson, J
 Wagner, F H (2)
 Witman, J D (2)
 Willey, F A
 Wenner, J
 Walker, J H (2)
 Walker, H C
 Walker, J
 Wain, W

Marshall, Mrs A
 Mason, Miss
 Nott, Mrs T
 O'Donnell, Mrs N
 Petterson, Mrs W
 Peterson, Mrs A
 (2)
 Smith, Miss C (2)
 Spencer, Mrs M
 Spencer, Miss Z
 Tomson, Mrs W
 Thronas, Miss A
 Wright, Mrs A
 West, Miss L
 Warren, Mrs H
 Walker, Mrs J H
 Warder, Mrs B E
 Young, Mrs J R
 Quinn, Miss M

McCandless, Mrs
 E L
 Palmer, Miss N
 Paris, Mrs J D
 Taylor, Mrs M
 Tripp, Mrs J B
 Wood, Miss I
 Wright, Mrs
 Wildwood, Miss
 (2)

REGISTRY BUSINESS.
 Dintyrow, Rev D L
 Leamun, Capt A
 Peterson, W J
 Scotomary, H
 Schuh, J
 Spencer, A

PARCELS POST.
 W. Sears,
 Johnston, Miss R C
 Rientrost, Madame

Parties inquiring for letters in the above list will please ask for "Advised Letters."
 JOSEPH M. OAT,
 Postmaster-General,
 General Postoffice, Honolulu, May 31, 1898.

\$\$

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 Attorney at Law and Agent to take Acknowledgments, No. 18 Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

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